

THE INDIANAPOLIS LEADER.

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VOL. I.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

NO. 27.

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offered in this city.

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A FINE STOCK OF NEW
GOODS.

Call and see the first establishment of the kind inaugurated in this city by a colored man.

Do not fail to give him a call.

First Class Restaurant.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

At 15, 20 and 25 Cents.

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JOHN M. KIMBROUGH,

Meats! Meats! Meats!

All kinds of FRESH AND SALT BEEF,
PORK, SAUSAGE AND LARD, AT
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

My motto is: "In God I trust; everybody
else pay cash;" and my shop is at
42 MALOTT AVENUE.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

42 MALOTT AVE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS LEADER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
If you fail to receive your paper,
notify this office at once.

We had regarded Senator McDon-
ald as rather a respectable sort of
Democrat. His endorsement, how-
ever, of the infamous black laws of
Indiana marks him as a demagogue of
the worst sort. Senator McDonald's
senatorial term approaches its close,
and he is ambitious to be his own suc-
cessor. No man is fit to represent
the great State of Indiana in the Sen-
ate of the United States who is so narrow-
minded, so unrepentant, so opposed to
the broad principles of justice upon
which our Government is founded,
and the noble instincts of humanity
as to endorse those infamous laws.

We have received rather a sarcastic
note from Samuel R. Perry, the some-
what "boss of the demagogue." Sam-
uel is mad; yes, furiously mad—
so mad that he threatens to give
the thing away unless he is severely
let alone. Now, Samuel, cut loose—
just literally lay bare your "inards"
and let the whole world see upon
what sort of folder you regaled your-
self while in Hoosierdom—the gar-
den spot of the world.

By all means Sammie, give the
thing away. The cause of Samuel's
wrath was an item in the Leader in-
dicating a suspicion of crookedness
on the part of the aforesaid Samuel.

The Saturday Press.

A somewhat piquant article under
the above heading, embracing a
rather cursory and sarcastic review of
most of our Saturday papers and their
editors, appeared in last Sunday's
Journal, presumably from the pen of
the distinguished gentleman and jour-
nalist who, until quite recently, pre-
sided over the editorial columns of
the Saturday Herald so ably, and who
is now the editor of the Sunday Journal.
We say, "most of our Saturday
papers," for the reason that while the
article referred to notices papers which
have been dead for years and others
which never had any circulation
while in existence, it fails even so
much as to mention the name of The
Leader, a paper which not only has
large circulation in this city and State,
but which has an extensive circle of
readers in Ohio, Kentucky and Illi-
nois, together with subscribers all
over the country. With all due re-
spect for the able management of the
Sunday Journal, we desire to say to
that paper, that a review of the "Sat-
urday Press" without mentioning The
Leader, is very like unto the presenta-
tion of the celebrated drama of
Rochelle, with the character of the
able and versatile cardinal omitted
from the cast. Upon mature consid-
eration, and a closer perusal of the
columns of our paper the Journal
will readily discover the truth of the
foregoing remark.

The Exodus.
We have received the following
letter from the Hon. J. H. Rainey,
and we take the liberty of answering
it in this public manner because it
will suffice for a reply to quite a
number of similar letters of which
we are in daily receipt.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 17, 1880.
Mr. J. D. Bagby, Indianapolis, Ind.—
Dear Sir:—I see by daily prints that the
circulation of the immigrants that have
reached your State from North Carolina
is anything but encouraging. They are re-
presented as being extremely bad off in
every particular. Our friends here in the
East feel very much interested in the en-
tire movement. They have been contrib-
uting largely to the relief of those im-
migrants, and are naturally anxious about
their welfare. I was always led to believe
that Indiana was a good State to migrate
to. The information concerning the de-
plorable condition of those people was fur-
nished by the Voucher committee on ex-
odus, appointed by the United States Sen-
ate. Please write as clearly and as full
as possible on this subject and others, and
oblige, Yours truly,
JOS. H. RAINEY.

The statement that the immi-
grants who have come to Indiana are
without employment and are "suffer-
ing as flies made out of whole cloth."
These stories are made up and circu-
lated by Democratic newspapers and
politicians for the purpose of check-
ing the exodus. There is a constant
and increasing demand for laborers
throughout the State. Those who
have come have all received employ-
ment and are doing well.

The relief committee of Indianapolis
and other cities have on file num-
ous applications for laborers from dif-
ferent parts of the State which they
have been utterly unable to fill. An
important fact to be noticed in this
connection is that when immigrants
have arrived the committees have
not found it necessary to send out
agents to find them homes. The
simple announcement in the
papers of the arrival of
a company of immigrants brought
the farmers from the adjacent country
to the city and numerous applications
for laborers from distant points, so
that all have found employment
within a very few days after their ar-
rival. In many cases Democrats,
themselves, have employed immi-
grants, paying no attention to the
ravings of the poisonous politicians of
their party. It is simply a matter of
business with the farmers and business
men of Indiana: They need laborers,
these men suit and they employ them.
The sick have been cared for and the
immigrants are loud in their praise of
the hospitality of the people of Indi-
ana. Again we say that the stories
about the anfring of immigrants to
this State, are falsehoods of the most
barren character and for the truth-
fulness of our statement we appeal to
the respectable, truthful people of In-
diana, who know the facts.

A WHALE STORY.

Work for the "Exodus" Commit-
tee.

Recent advices from a trustworthy
source confirm the previous report of
the appearance of a number of arctic
whales off the coast of Florida. It
is said they all came in a body, and
are acting in a manner quite myste-
rious to the sharks and alligators, and
older residents in that vicinity; and
the general opinion among these
dwellers in that portion of the "briny
deep," is that these Northern stran-
gers are but the advance guard of a
vast horde of arctic "sea horses,"
whose intention it is to locate in that
vicinity, and compete with them in
the swallowing of dead sailors who
are thrown overboard. There is, con-
sequently, intense indignation among
the sharks, who will be most sensibly
affected by the settlement of pauper
whales in that vicinity, and there are
fears that rash counsel among their
younger and more bloodheaded leaders
may result in bloodshed should the
whales persist in locating there.

There is no doubt whatever that it
will cause a complete revolution in
the political sentiment of the sharks,
which has heretofore been tending
toward liberalism and broad views of
marine freedom and equality. It is
now almost certain that the conserva-
tive party will sweep all sharkdom
with an overwhelming majority at
the next election.

The latest phase of the complica-
tion is that the sharks, alligators and
Democrats of Florida have entered
into a triple alliance, offensive and
defensive, by which they agree to
pool their grievances and act as a unit
for the relief of all the signatory
parties to the protocol. By the terms
of the treaty, all parties bind them-
selves to unalterable opposition to
the settlement of arctic whales in the
portion of the Atlantic adjacent to
Florida. All agree to resist it by
force of arms, if necessary. It is
stipulated that the sharks shall confine
their forays for subsistence to deep
water, and shall swallow none but
dead marines, or shipwrecked people
whom they may pick up at sea. They
bind themselves not to enter inland
waters; and solemnly agree to main-
tain by force of arms the rights and
privileges of the other consignatory
parties, to be hereinafter stated.

The alligators, in pursuance of the
terms of the treaty, agree to turn
over all dead floaters to the sharks,
and depend for a living upon the
"small fry" of the coast and inland
waters, together with the "moonshin-
ers," whom the revenue officers drive
into the swamps; the bull-dozed
Southern Republicans, whom the
peaceful Democrats drive from their
homes, and other unfortunate people
upon whom they may steal unawares,
in the everglades and bayous of that
marshy peninsula. They also agree
to spill every drop of blood in their
veins in defense of the rights of the
consignatory powers. They further
stipulate that in times when the De-
mocracy of the peninsula are hard
pushed for a majority, and can not
steal their way through, that they

will go to the polls and vote the
straight Democratic ticket; or, in lieu
of this, they agree to "do the busi-
ness" for enough Republicans to keep
the Democrats in a majority, if the
latter will only drive them into the
swamps, where they can get at them.

The Florida Democrats in fulfill-
ment of their part of the treaty agree
to act as referee between the Sharks
and Alligators, to decide all points of
difference that may arise between
them. They also agreed to appoint an
exodus committee to wait on Senator
Voorhees, to secure his tremendous
influence in favor of having the Gov-
ernment station a fleet of war vessels
off the coast of Florida, to drive back
and destroy the advancing avalanche
of Arctic vandals, who, if left alone,
will reduce the sharks to starvation,
and eventually swallow them. They
further agree to afford the alligators
every opportunity to "get in their
work" in the everglades and bayous;
to shoot as many Republicans as they
can, and let their bodies float out to
sea for the benefit of the sharks. A
law is also to be passed by the Florida
Legislature allowing the alligators to
vote, provided they vote the Demo-
cratic ticket, straight. In defense of
all the foregoing stipulations they
agree to "die in the last ditch," if ne-
cessary. The treaty is to be in full
force from and after its ratification by
each of the contracting powers.

Notes.

The Thursday concerts are given every
day in the week.

Railway trains are "mashers" that have
no regard for sex.

The republicans will probably run a
Straight ticket for governor.

A girl's boarding school is the most at-
tractive gallery to college boys.

Captain Kidd's treasure is no doubt
concealed in a Kidd-avoice location.

Thomas of both the feline and politi-
cal stripe are often found upon the fence.

Mattie Morris and Monte Ray are two
attractive and interesting young—cities
in Mexico.

The reason Mme Bernhardt is so popu-
lar with the beaux, is because she enjoys
a Sarah-nade.

The scarcity of "coppers" is no doubt
due to the fact that the "cops" are in
the habit of running them in.

We would like to know why Tom Keogh
did not change his name to something that
would be difficult to pronounce.

Diaz (pronounced Death) is the name
of the Mexican president. Revolution
ought not to thrive in his domain.

The Deadwood Pioneer seems to have
the dead wood on all the Rocky mountain
news papers for editorial gingeriness.

If Shurz don't Oursay and settle this
vexed Indian question, he's going to hear
something drop soon, and that heavy,
too.

An old colored woman died recently in
Kansas who was not a servant in the
family of the late Gen. George Washington
of Virginia.

We wonder if the readers of Cincinnati
papers will be visited by such night-
mares as the Kirby Police Bill in the
Sweet bye and bye?

It is now said, that in extension of his
populations, that ex-Indian commissioner
Hayt studied political administration from
a Hay(t) standpoint.

The Emperor of Russia would learn
something to his advantage if he would
send his nihilists to this country, to try a
little pistol practice with our Black Hill-
ists.

The opponents of the third term, we
presume, will eventually favor the elimi-
nation of the third term from the educa-
tional year, through fear of a pedagogical
Caesarism.

The Saturday Press bore down very
heavily upon the intellectual mountain of
the Sunday Journal, and the result was
that the i. m. gave birth to a diminutive
reticendously precocious mouse.

It is reported on good authority from
Washington that several grave and rever-
ent senators who have wives and inter-
esting families at home, are badly mashed
on Bright Eyes, the Ponca Indian maid-
en.

What is the matter with the Louisiana
liars? A whole week has passed and not a
single "infamous falsehood" has been
completely and satisfactorily "refuted."
We are afraid the boys are getting out
of practice.

An ex-convict calls the Kentucky peni-
tentiary "the very hole of hell." Had the
distinguished gentleman included the en-
tire State of Kentucky, except Louisville,
we would have been willing to spell "hole"
with a "w."

"Go West," was the injunction of Hor-
ace Greeley, who was Senator Voorhees
candidate for president eight years ago.
The senator should not kick so vigorously
now because the colored people of North
Carolina are following the advice of his
acknowledged leader who was once their
idol.

Purgatory, or the adjoining hot room, is
said to be liberally supplied with festive
gentlemen, who in this world followed the
merry occupation of violinist. Whether
this be true or not we will wager a nickel
that the number of candidates for fat of-
fices in this State are double the number
of fiddlers there are in the static domin-
ions.

It was the Sweet Singer of Michigan who
intended to say:

"At love's first losses I trembled,"
But the printer set it up.

"At love's first losses I trembled,"
Which probably had more truth than the
original line, if less sweetness.—Albany
Times.

GEORGE F. BRANHAM.

**His Record as a Soldier and Busi-
ness Man.**

George F. Branham is the only living
son of the late Hon. D. C. Branham, and
was born in Jefferson county, Feb. 28th,
1844. At the age of fifteen he was an ap-
prentice in railroad shops at North Mad-
ison learning the trade of a machinist. The
day on which was fought the first battle
of Bull Run, Branham stopped his lathe
and, with six other apprentices, enlisted
as privates in company E, 3d Indiana cav-
alry, then being organized by A. W. Hen-
dricks, now of the firm of Hendricks,
Ford & Hendricks. He served with his
company until he was taken prisoner, June
25th, 1863, having been engaged in the
battles of South Mountain, Antietam,
Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly
Ford and Aldie, the last named being the
place where he was captured. From there
he was taken to Richmond via Winchester
and Staunton, and from there to Ball
Island, where he arrived July 1st, '63; but
only remained until July 1st. On that
day a number of prisoners were exchange-
d, but Branham's name was not among
the lucky ones. The rebel guard was
calling over the names of those persons
who were to be exchanged, and one name
was called to which no one answered. It
was called a second and third time, and
then Branham responded, and was roughly
ordered to hurry up or he would be sent
back to prison and kept six months longer
for being so slow. He considered himself
lucky to get out on any terms, and some of
the boys captured at the same time were
kept prisoners for nine months. As a
great many of our boys in prison at that
time died or were shot while trying to
escape by swimming the James River, it
is presumed that the poor fellow who did
not answer to his name had been one of
those unfortunate ones. The exchanged
prisoners were taken from Ball Island to
Annapolis, Md., where Branham took
leave for home; and when he returned to
his company in Virginia, it was with a
lieutenant's commission in his pocket. At
the close of this campaign (1863), he was
mustered out as a private, returned home,
and immediately went to work recruiting,
and by December of that same year was
capt. 1st lieutenant of company H, 10th
Indiana cavalry. His regiment was or-
dered to Nashville, Tenn. In May, 1864,
he was in the battle of Franklin, and also
that of Nashville, December 15th, of the
same year. He was in the last men-
tioned battle and also during that cam-
paign Branham was inspector general
of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 7th cavalry
of the Army of the Mississippi. He was
promoted to captain of company E, De-
cember 14.

At the battle of Shovel Creek, General
Hammond, brigade commander, com-
missioned him to General Wilson, corps
commander, and requested he be men-
tioned in General orders for bravery. At
the close of this campaign, Capt. Branham
returned to his regiment and took com-
mand of his company. His regiment was
ordered to New Orleans and from there to
Mobile, and was engaged in the battles of
Mobile, Spanish Fort, and Fort Blakely,
and was also among the forces that were
on the raid for Andersonville to release
the prisoners confined there. But before
they had proceeded very far on this prize
worthy errand, were met by the news that
peace had been declared east of the Choc-
tawhatchee river, and the command at once
returned to Vicksburg, Miss. Captain
Branham was mustered out of the service
Sept. 18, 1865. For about five years after
the close of the war he was engaged in the
building of railroads under the superin-
tendence of his father. For the past eight
years he has been actively engaged in busi-
ness in this city. He is a member of the
well known firm of Cobb and Branham.
He has been a resident of Indianapolis
for the past 12 years, and as to being a
friend to the colored people, it is only ne-
cessary to look at his record. He has had
in his employ more colored men than any
coal dealer in the city, and pays them 1.50
per day. This is 25 per cent more than
a day than is paid by other employers in
the same business.

**Colored Militia Convention at
Columbus, Ohio.**

The convention of officers and repre-
sentatives of the colored militia through-
out the country, convened last Monday,
the 18th, at the armory of the Palmer
Guards, at 3 p. m. Col. W. H. Berzey, of
St. Louis, called the convention to order,
and briefly stated the object of it, viz: to
perfect the National Guard Union, organ-
ized at Chicago, Illinois, to secure recog-
nition and assistance from the National
Government, to adopt a constitution gov-
erning the Union, and consider all matters
pertaining to the general welfare of the
colored militia.

Col. Berzey was made temporary chair-
man, and Lieut. Hill, temporary secretary.
The following delegates were present: Col.
W. H. Berzey and George D. Thompson,
of St. Louis; T. C. Hubbard and Lieut.
George W. White, of Chicago, Illinois;
Lieut. J. E. Hill and George W. Richard-
son, of Chillicothe; Capt. Brown, Lieut. E.
F. Payne and Sergt. Ed. Palmer Guards,
Columbus, Ohio; Capt. Barker and Lieut.
George, Springfield, Ohio; Capt. H.
Broock and Lieut. James E. Harding,
Cleveland, Ohio; Capt. Butler, Lieut. John
Hill and Sergt. Robert Johns, of Dayton,
Ohio; Lieut. J. E. Hill, of Dayton, Ohio;
Capt. Brown and George Thompson.

The following delegates in addition to
them already here, arrived Tuesday: Jas.
Payne, Jno. H. Hill, Jas. Miller, Preston
Wells, Robert Page, Capt. J. Butler, G. W.
Stewart, Robert Johns and George Wil-
liams, of Dayton, Ohio.

SECOND DAYS PROCEEDINGS.
began by receiving the report of Com-
mittee on Credentials. The delegates were
reported from North and South Carolina,
Illinois, Tennessee, Connecticut, Penn-
sylvania, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Texas
and Ohio. The Committee on Perma-
nent Organization reported as follows: For
President, Colonel W. H. Berzey, of St.
Louis; Vice-president, Captain E. Brown,
of Columbus; Secretary, Lieutenant Jas.
E. Hill, Chillicothe; Sergeant, Sergeant
G. B. Thompson, of St. Louis. Hon. Geo.
W. Williams was made delegate at large
for the Butler Guards of Dayton, O.
Adjourned.

The Palmer Guards gave a parade in
the Capitol yard, at 3 p. m., and were
loudly applauded by every one as they
went through their drill.

THE BANQUET.
The Palmer Guards not only did credit
to themselves, but reflected handsomely
on the spirit and enterprise of the Capital
City in their effort to entertain at the ban-
quet at City Hall, Tuesday night. The

GREAT CLOSING SALE

OF THE
BOSTON STORE
Shall Move in a Few Days to the
Elegant Store rooms, No. 6 & 8
West Washington st., (See
Hive New Building.)

OUR ADVICE

Buy Dry Goods now while
you have a chance to

GET A BARGAIN

Many Goods at Half Price.

M. H. SPADES,

BOSTON STORE

64 & 7 W. Wash. & 14 S. Merid'n Sts.

CENTRAL

Dining Hall and Lunch Room,

66 West Washington Street,
(BATES BLOCK.)

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT!

JAMES RILEY, Prop.
(Late of Union Depot.)

banquet was given in honor of the officers
and delegates now in attendance here. It
was indeed a brilliant affair.

The hall was handsomely decorated
with colors of all kinds distributed about
to make the effect a decided military ap-
pearance.

By 10 o'clock there were between 400 and
500 people present, and the toilets were
grand beyond description. On the stage
were the visiting officers with Governor
Foster, of Ohio, Assistant Adjutant-Gen-
eral Smith, of Dayton.

An excellent string band discoursed
sweet music until the exercises com-
menced.

At 10 o'clock the Palmer Guards, with
Captain E. Brown and Lieutenant Ben
E. Payne commanding, marched into the
hall and passed in review before Governor
Foster, General Smith, Hon. George Wil-
liams and the commanding officers of the
militia company. Their drill was loudly
applauded.

Lieutenant Hill delivered the welcome
address which was able and well de-
livered.

Hon. Geo. Williams was next introduced
and delivered a fine address telling
the company what was expected of them
in time of war or peace. Gov. Foster was
next introduced and in a few remarks com-
mended the company on their fine and
solidly appearing. Next a supper was
announced and to the grand march by
the band. The guests filed into the banquet-
ing room in couples. Seats had been reserved
for the visiting delegates and reporters of
the press at a separate table. The follow-
ing is the

MENU:
Soups—oyster, chicken broth; Oysters—
raw, scalloped, stewed, fried; Roasts—
Turkey, oyster sauce, chicken, ham, cham-
pagne sauce; Side Dishes—baked turkey,
garlic, with lilies, chicken, lobster
salad, chicken salad, baked duck, beef a
la mode; Relishes—cold slaw, chow chow,
club sauce, English pickles, celery, cheese,
Worcestershire sauce; Dessert—Wash-
ington cake, Macaroon cake, pound cake,
fruit cake, jelly cake, coconut cake, met-
ropolitan ice cream, lemon ice cream, van-
illa ice cream, lady fingers, almond biscuit,
metropolitan slices, tea and coffee; Fruits
—apples, oranges, rais